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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 9, 1921.

WAGES AND PRICES  
A LUMBER REPORT  
BOLSHEVIST PARLOR PINKS  
FORTUNE WAITING  
PEACEFUL PICKETING LAWFUL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 53 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1921

No. 45

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## Wages and Prices

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Behind the claim that only by lowering wages can prices be lowered, and that the cost of labor is the chief factor in the cost of production, is no basis in fact.

For twenty years the statistics issued by the various government covering total prices at which manufactured products are sold, and the total wage costs in all those countries exclusive of the United States, shows that wages paid never exceed 22 per cent of the price at which such manufactured articles are sold.

For the United States, the Census Bureau, in a preliminary report issued last June, shows that in 1919, the year of supposedly high wages and slacker workers, there was an increase of 157 per cent over 1914 figures in the value of all manufactured articles made in the United States, or from \$24,250,000,000 in 1914 to \$62,500,000,000 in 1919, and that the total wages paid in 1914 amounted to \$5,000,000,000, or about 22½ per cent. In 1919, the figures given out by the Census Bureau show \$62,500,000,000 as the total value (price at which the total manufactured products were sold) of the manufactured products of the United States and the total wages paid as less than \$10,000,000,000, or less than 16 per cent of the price at which the manufactured products were sold.

Those are official figures and are not to be confounded by assertions that "wages make up 85 per cent of the cost of production." That is a cheap way of hiding a fact. People do not buy things at "the cost of production." They buy them at the price fixed.

As the wage paid in producing a manufactured article is but 16 per cent of the price charged, it naturally follows that if wages were not paid at all, prices could go down only 16 per cent—if the assertion that only as wages are reduced can prices be reduced was true. And let it be remembered that "manufactures" in the Census Bureau reports covers every natural product changed in any way by manufacture, which means everything we wear, use or live in and a great part of the food we eat.

Wages being but 16 per cent of the price at which articles are sold, then 50 per cent reduction in wages can only mean 8 per cent reduction in price. A 75 per cent reduction in wages can only result in a 12 per cent reduction in price, while a 20 per cent reduction in wages means but a 4 per cent reduction in price, if the statement that lowering wages alone can effect a lowering of prices is true.

Increased wages cannot increase prices to any greater degree than lowering wages affects prices. A 50 per cent raise in wages simply means that the manufacturer need only increase his price 8 per cent, while a 100 per cent increase in wages makes necessary only a 16 per cent increase in price to make up for the increase in wages. Yet no one is so foolish as to believe that manufacturers raised prices only to that extent.

The writer has knowledge of how prices were raised as wages went up during 1919, and gives an example of just how it was done in the case following:

A cigar manufacturer in a Southern city was selling a certain brand of cigar for \$35 per thousand, which cigar retailed at 5 cents each, or \$50

per thousand. The men making the cigars were paid \$8 per thousand, or 16 per cent of the selling price. (In the light of the rest of the story, the fact that the said wage on the basis of the manufacturer's price of \$35 per thousand is 22,857 per cent of the price is immaterial in this comparison.) The cigarmakers demanded and received an increase of \$1 per thousand, whereupon the manufacturer raised his price to the retailer \$10 per thousand or to \$45. Thus, it will be noted, while the workers got \$1 more per thousand, he got \$10 more, or a profit of \$9, or a profit of 900 per cent on the increased wage paid to the cigarmakers.

The retailer raised the price to the consumer to seven cents each, or \$70 per thousand, increasing the cost 40 per cent. When the manufacturer found that out, he raised his price to \$50 or \$15 more than before the \$1 raise in wages per thousand. Thus on the \$1 per thousand increase to the cigarmaker, the manufacturer boosted his price \$15 (added a profit of 1400 per cent on the raise), while the retailer boosted his price \$20 per thousand. In other words, the increase given the worker—a 12½ per cent increase—was the excuse for a 43 per cent increase in price by the manufacturer and a 40 per cent increase in price by the retailer.

Here is the most striking feature of it all: When the cigarmaker got \$8 per thousand for his labor, that represented 16 per cent of the selling price of \$50. When he was granted the raise and received \$9 per thousand for making cigars, the percentage paid for labor went down to a little over 12 per cent of the selling price, \$70, which again bears out the well-known fact that as wages increase, the relation of wages to final price decreases.

Let's go back to the figures of the Census Bureau and note that in 1914 the value of all manufactured products of the United States was \$24,250,000,000, while the total wages paid was \$5,000,000,000, or 22 per cent of the total. In 1919, the value of all manufactured products of the United States was \$62,500,000,000, a 157 per cent increase over the total for 1914, while the wages paid amounted to less than 10,000,000,000, or not quite 16 per cent.

There can be no dispute concerning the figures and, therefore, no dispute over the inevitable conclusion derived from an exposition and study thereof. The facts prove that wages are a minor quantity in fixing prices and that lowering wages does not lessen the percentage of wages to price, but rather increases it, while higher wages tend to lower the percentage of wages to price.

Therefore, it appears that lowering wages could not and would not appreciably lower prices—wipe out all wages and the reduction would only amount to 16 per cent, and that statements to the effect that lowering wages lowers prices are but half-truths that are worse than whole lies. A reduction in wages can only affect that percentage of the price held by wages, which is so small a percentage of the whole as to make any reduction therein take on the appearance of a negligible quantity.—Railroad Telegrapher.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

### CONTRACT BREAKERS.

Let organized labor everywhere tell the story of contract breaking by employing printers, who have forced a nation-wide strike of employees in this industry, recommends the American Federation of Labor Executive Council in a statement signed by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison.

Trade unionists are urged to form committees to acquaint the public with the treachery of these business men who would establish chaos and broken promises for the pledged word between men. The statement is as follows:

"To All Organized Labor:

"The printing trades unions have been forced into a struggle not of their own making. After the employing printers of the country had made a solemn contract to inaugurate the 44-hour week on May 1, 1921, they began an insidious campaign to break it. They demanded reduction in wages, the establishment of the so-called 'open' shop, and used every other method to force the printing trades in the book and job offices to cease work before May 1, 1921. This was part of the hostile campaign of various interests to destroy all of the printing trades unions. When May 1 arrived the employers absolutely refused to grant the 44-hour week and the members of the printing trades unions were compelled to cease work. They were locked out by the contract-breakers.

"Every state and city central body, and all local unions, should come to the support of the printing trades in a practical way. They should resent in a most emphatic manner the violation by the employing printers of the contract to establish the 44-hour week. This can be done by urging all sympathizers of labor, and those who are opposed to the action of the employing printers in breaking their contract, to require the allied printing trades label upon all matter printed for them.

"Committees should be appointed to wait upon the fair-minded business men and acquaint them with the injustice done the printers. As much publicity as possible should be given the campaign.

"It should be pointed out that if the contract-breaking employers are successful, it will place a premium on contract-breaking. The trade union movement believes in the maintenance of contracts. It has no patience with those who break them. The union label will therefore be the most effective weapon that can be used against those who have paralyzed the printing industry for purposes of greed and to establish autocratic methods of treating the workers.

"This is a matter of great moment. Every union man in America should aid the printers. Victory for the printers will establish the fact that contract-breaking is a disreputable act and should receive the odium it deserves."

### ORGANIZER HERE.

J. E. Farrell, general organizer for the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, is visiting in San Francisco. He delivered an interesting talk on the value of the union label as an economic weapon at the weekly meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council.



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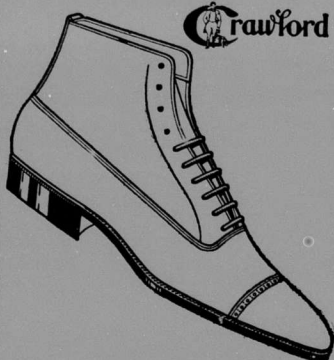
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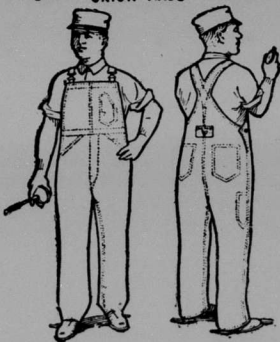
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Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.25

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**A LUMBER REPORT.**

Minimum wages and working arrangements were not discussed at the semi-annual directors' meeting of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen which concluded November 25th at Portland, Oregon, according to announcement of George S. Sypher, Seattle representative.

The price of lumber is on the upgrade, but they could not even discuss the matter of wages and working arrangements. When the price of lumber was on the down grade they found plenty of time to discuss those matters, in fact that created additional opportunities to talk about them. Then it was a case of reducing wages, now it might be a case of raising wages, and they side-stepped beautifully; they are lovely performers when it comes to side stepping. No, instead of taking up the issues that confront the workers in the industry, they seek to keep their minds off of those issues by sending telegrams to the President. Well, after all, it was a nice telegram, and will be one way for them to find out just how little they really amount to. If the disarmament meeting does not have any better success in securing international justice than the Four L has had in securing justice for the workers in the timber industry of the Northwest, it will be recorded in history as the big joke of the century.

It must not be forgotten for one moment that the Four L is an imitation of the Rockefeller "union" that was formed by John D. and his associates after they had amused themselves by shooting and burning the men, women and children in the miners' strike at Ludlow some few years ago. Tons of valuable white paper was used to explain the many beauties of the Rockefeller "union," the new system that would end strikes. Hard-headed trade unionists were called cynics and joy killers when they predicted the failure of the new "union," but their prophecy has been fulfilled. The company has reduced wages thirty per cent in violation of an award of the government's bituminous coal commission, and in violation of the state industrial law, which provides that thirty days' notice must be given before wages are reduced or workers strike. The commission took no action against the company and the coal miners suspended work. The company "union" has been forgotten and martial law proclaimed, as in the days of Ludlow. The commission will appreciate information whereby it can jail these workers without being censured for not taking action against the company when it violated the law.

Take heed! Join the union of your industry! There are no short cuts or industrial cure-alls, the trade union movement is founded on broad fundamentals, it is the only hope of the workers.

Fraternally yours,

RAY R. CANTERBURY,

International President, Timber-workers' Union.

HARRY W. CALL,

International Secretary.

**TABLOID OF LABOR NEWS.**

**CANADA.** Victoria—By a vote of 24 to 13 the British Columbia legislature defeated the bill to make the eight-hour day the legal maximum.

**ECUADOR.** Compensation for Disabilities—Congress has enacted a law providing insurance protection for all workmen, with compensation for accidents amounting to half pay during tenure of disability and one year's pay as indemnity in case of death.

**ENGLAND.** Increased Unemployment—The second week in November showed an increase of unemployment of 8000. This is the first manifest of increase in two months.

**Mining**—Out of 200,000 miners employed a year ago, 80,000 are now idle. This unemployment is said to be due to the inability of the collieries to meet the wage settlement of last summer and operate with profit.

**Cornwall**—Conditions resultant from the closing down of mines here have been partially offset by marked increases in the exportation of china clay, one of the principal industries of this county.

**ITALY.** Piedmont—Endeavoring to force down the price of bread the Workmen's co-operative Society are baking and selling bread at a price less than that fixed by the municipality.

**NETHERLANDS.** Strike of Metal Workers—A strike involving between 40,000 and 50,000 employees in the metal trades is on as a result of the decision of the employers to reduce wages. Membership in the various unions of this trade has increased from 6000 in 1914 to 50,000 in 1921.

**JAPAN.** Labor Troubles—During the first ten months of this year there have been 307 strikes involving 40,245 employees. The practice of collective bargaining is growing in Japan.

**Women's Wages**—Maximum wages for women in Japan, as given in a recent government schedule, range from \$32.40 to \$34.90 per month. The lowest wage recorded is \$3.49 per month. Women are employed largely in the dye, chemical and foodstuff industries and the government service.

**Strikes Settled**—Strikers of the Tokyo Gas and Electric Company, the Yokohama Dock Yard Co. and the Uruga Dockyard Co. have gone back to work upon receiving a 10 per cent increase in wages.

**SPAIN.** Eight-Hour Law—By decree the eight-hour law is in force on all Spanish railways. Two provisional contingencies are inserted: voluntary and obligatory overtime; the former applies to workshop labor and the latter to the operation of trains. In no case shall the time be over fourteen hours per day and is limited to ten days a month, with 20 per cent bonus for voluntary and from 25 to 50 per cent for obligatory overtime.

**SWITZERLAND.** Unemployment—During the ten months of 1921 unemployment in this country has increased 32 per cent. Every industry in the country has been affected.

**Over-Production**—Efforts to meet a condition of unemployment by manufacturing for storage has resulted in considerable "frozen capital" be-

cause of no demand for the goods. Industries are overstocked with products; exchange rates are rising and unemployment is increasing.

**Depression in Watch-Making**—The best export industries in this country, watch-making and embroidery, are beset by the greatest number of unemployed in their history.

**URAGUAY.** Land Ownership—Decrease in the number of farmers in this country has been 30,000 in the last two years. It is estimated that 40 per cent of all land in Uruguay is in the hands of 1500 owners.

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**BOLSHEVIST PARLOR PINKS.**

America is getting the measure of H. G. Wells, the best advertised and most destructive correspondent in attendance at the Washington armament conference. The group that surrounds him includes a number of other imported British journalists who are being paid high salaries by American newspapers—most of them, like Wells, parading as "Liberals."

It has been becoming increasingly clear as the days have passed since the opening of the conference that perhaps as grave a menace as any other to its success was to be found in the camp of the parlor bolsheviks, fake liberals and earnest self-seekers who have found their way to Washington to write what they think, using the conference as a stage and background.

A peculiarity of this group of writers and publicists and those who advertise them and finance them upon occasion is their universal enmity to the trade-union movement.

A review of editorial comment on the work Wells has done since reaching Washington has been made in this city and is interesting as showing the viewpoint of leading American newspapers toward the leader of the pseudo-liberal and parlor-bolshevik group which is centering its attention on the international conference.

"What disturbs our contemplation of the evangel of universal and abiding peace," says the Chicago Tribune, which was one of the American papers to contract for the Wells articles, "is the instant conversion of Mr. Wells, the philosophical internationalist, into an almost savage English nationalist, with fight in his eyes and anger in his emotions, the moment a Frenchman rapped any of his national susceptibilities."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, which itself has been far from rigid in drawing the line against the wave of pro-soviet, anti-democratic emotionalism, turns on Wells in a savage editorial attack. "In pleading the cause of the defeated Central Powers and the recreant Russia that betrayed the hard-pressed Allies," says the Public Ledger, "Wells has done more damage to the Anglo-French entente than the bitter Lord Curzon, and has hindered rather than helped the cause of the conference."

"Wells has proved the British bull in the china shop," the editorial further declares. "He is a potent parlor bolshevik. Because Russia is Communistic and Red, Wells, who is a sort of soda-and-sarsaparilla Communist and a Pinky-Red, is the apologist for and defender of Russia."

The New York World, which has boasted through endless columns of gush about its contract with Wells, is driven to defend him as it would defend Ludendorff and von Tirpitz. "If," says the World editorial, "any considerable number of Englishmen feel as Mr. Wells does about French militarism, it is well to have that fact known"; which is to say that Mr. Wells has a value only if he typifies and reveals some considerable point of view in England. Elsewhere in the editorial it is rather humbly set forth that "the World, as its readers know, does not accept all of Mr. Wells' opinions."

The New York Evening Post editorially says that, equipped as he was, "it was assumed" that Wells' writings "would naturally be a synthesis of basic criticism and sympathetic illumination." The Post finds, however, that "instead, he proceeded to get mad . . . Like an Old Man of the Tribe . . . at the French."

It has been interesting to note the synchronization of the Wells and Hearst attacks on the conference. The Hearst publications, through Brisbane, who made a great reputation as an opponent of special interests and a pleader of the cause of the common people, has turned upon the international conference in the most bitter manner.

The criticisms and denunciations by Wells and Hearst and by the lesser lights of this strange

mixture of human peculiarities has not been based upon the fear that the conference would do nothing, but upon the probability that it would do something which is more universally longed for today than any other object has been longed for at any other period in world history.

That is why constructive opinion in Washington resents so keenly the undermining and destructive work of Wells and Hearst and the motley band of which they are the leading figures.

**BRICKS HURLED AT NEW INCOME BILL.**

Congress has passed the new revenue bill, but no one can be found to defend it. When it passed the Senate it was kicked around the chamber, even some of its authors hastening to disavow paternity for the act. It is now explained that the bill is "temporary legislation" and the matter must be given a "comprehensive study" by the next Congress.

"Comprehensive study" has a soothing sound and will be used to good effect in the congressional primaries next summer. The plan to create a commission to probe the question will be another good alibi.

Most of the bricks aimed at the bill come from labor and the farmers because of the elimination of excess profits. The large number of citizens who have incomes ranging around \$10,000 are also grumbling because their sur-taxes are not reduced in the same proportion as incomes of \$500,000 and more.

Big business is the only element that has not joined the brick-throwing brigade. Big business has received its plum—abolition of the excess profits tax, which amounted to approximately \$850,000,000 last year and will amount to approximately half that sum this year. This indicates the tidy sum big business will put on the credit side of the ledger next year. Therefore, it has not joined the protestors, but like Uncle Eben's possum it is "jes layin' low."

The entire tax question will undoubtedly be reopened at the next session of Congress and advocates of the sales tax will more strongly insist that their consumption-tax be adopted.

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**PERSONNEL RESEARCH AGENCIES.**

"Personnel Research Agencies" is the title of a bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics (No. 299). It is intended to serve as a guide to organized research in employment management, industrial relations, training, and working conditions.

About a year ago a conference was held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Engineering Foundation and National Research Council to consider the practicability of bringing about co-operation among the many bodies conducting research relating to persons employed in industry and commerce, from management to unskilled labor. This conference, which was attended by 40 representatives of organizations of labor, manufacturers, employment managers, engineers, physicians, educators, economists, and social workers, requested the Bureau of Labor statistics to undertake a survey of existing agencies whose activities include studies and investigations relating to the employee and his job. The above bulletin contains the results of this survey arranged in the form of a handbook for ready reference. It describes the research activities of about 300 bureaus, associations, foundations, laboratories, and university departments, which deal with the problems of an employment manager's office, vocational psychology, wage systems, cost of living and budgets, employee representation, training of managers, foremen and workmen, whether in educational institutions or in the factory, the relation of hours of labor, fatigue, lighting, ventilation, food, etc., to output and health of workers, occupational diseases and health hazards in the various industries, safety codes and appliances for the prevention of accidents, and the special problems connected with the employment of women and young persons, immigrants, colored workers, the handicapped or disabled, and the mentally deficient or unstable.

The industrial engineer, the employment manager, the trade-union official, the educational director in retail store or factory, the vocational counselor in the public schools, the industrial physician, and the social worker will all find information useful to them in this compendium.

**SECRET LAW MAKING DENOUNCED.**

Secret law making by the conference system was denounced in the senate by Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts, who said this method destroys representative government and makes it impossible for the people to hold their representatives responsible. "It is a form of autocracy and has all the evils of secret diplomacy," he said.

This system operates when the two branches of Congress disagree on legislation. Then the bill goes to conference, where three or five representatives from each branch meet in secret and adjust differences. There is no record of these proceedings. The bill is often rewritten or filled with "jokers" that cannot be stricken out by either the House or Senate as the conferees' report is not subject to amendment, but must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

The Cummins-Esch Railroad Act is an illustration of the workings of this system. When the Esch bill, passed by the House, and the Cummins bill, passed by the Senate, came out of conference the new bill nullified the discussions and roll calls in both Senate and House.

Forty-eight hours after the House received the conference report it was called upon to accept it. Congressman Sanders of Louisiana voted against it for the reason, he said, that there was not a member of the House, excepting possibly the conferees, who understood the bill. He said it was a physical impossibility for a man to thoroughly acquaint himself with this bulky piece of legislation in the short time allotted him.

**FORTUNE WAITING.**

If Mrs. Sarah Robichaw (colored) can prove herself eligible, there is a \$10,000 United States life insurance waiting for her and any relations within the permitted class. If she or anyone who knows her present address, reads this, please communicate with the Pacific Division office of the American Red Cross, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco.

Aloy Robichaw, deceased, was cabin cook in the United States Navy. He took out a \$10,000 life insurance, payable to any relations within the permitted class. No beneficiary was named. The insurance is payable to such of the soldier's relatives as would be entitled to his personal property under the laws of the state of his residence. Mrs. Robichaw, who formerly resided at 1216 St. Emanuel street, Houston, Texas, is supposed to have left that city for California several years ago.

**FAIL TO TRAP STRIKERS.**

Cloak manufacturers in New York have failed to trap striking employees into accepting a basis of settlement that would permit the bosses to ignore contract breaking.

The employees suspended work when told that piece work and the long work week would be enforced, although a contract between the two parties does not expire until next June.

The employers have been hammered from every quarter because of their contract breaking, and they now propose that Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis be empowered to settle disputed points. The "joker" in this offer is found in the statement that the two cabinet officials "are not to determine the existence of any contracts."

The garment workers reject this tricky offer and serve notice on their employers that they must reinstate their contract before negotiations are opened.

**VEGETABLE GROWERS STATE ASSET.**

Making two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a great aid in increasing the world's food supply but California vegetable growers in 1919 raised crops that were valued at almost five times as much per acre as wheat. There were over 10,000 growers of vegetables in 1919 with the average acreage per farm of over 13 acres and the average crop value of \$165 per acre. Wheat was grown on 8.5 per cent of California farms, vegetables on 9.3 per cent.

As an aid to persons desiring instruction on growing the leading vegetable crops, a correspondence course on vegetable gardening is being offered by the College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley. Circular 113, which describes the courses, may be obtained on request.

**JANITORS ELECT.**

Janitors' Union No. 9 has elected the following officers: President, Charles M. Erickson; vice-president, Robert Ford; recording secretary, Jas. Robinson; financial secretary, G. Magnuson; treasurer, J. W. Spencer; trustee, Helen F. Lacey; guide, Henry Steaglich; business agent, Charles E. Stevenson; executive board, William Foley, S. J. Charcho, Henry Steaglich, Sylvester O'Sullivan, M. McGrath; delegates to Labor Section, Rose Toomey, May McCullough; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Robert Ford, Thomas F. Bryant, G. Magnuson, May McCullough; delegates to San Francisco Theatrical Federation, Thomas Moore and Charles E. Stevenson.

**COOKS ELECT DELEGATE.**

Cooks' Union No. 44 has elected Rudolf Warthenburg a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice John Sorensen, withdrawn.

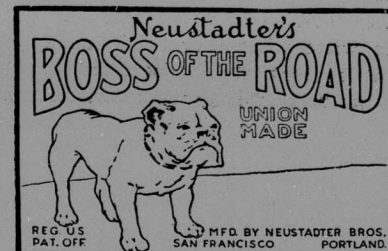
**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John E. Peren and Albert Lertora of the printers, and Benjamin Bickford of the carpenters.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

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MEMBER OF

UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1921.

The merchant calls it profit,  
And he winks the other eye;  
The banker calls it interest,  
And heaves a cheerful sigh;  
The landlord calls it rent,  
As he tucks it in his bag;  
But the honest old burglar,  
He simply calls it swag.

—Painters' Journal.

There is a great amount of unemployment in this country at the present time and if the people in making their Christmas purchases will confine themselves to American goods they can make things much better. On the other hand, if they purchase foreign-made goods things are bound to become much worse. This same argument applies to union-made goods. If the organized workers buy only union-made goods things will be much better for the organized. If you are really a trade unionist and not a mere seeker after your own welfare without regard for the influence your conduct has upon others you will pay attention to getting the union label on all purchases at this particular season of the year. Demand the label and see that you get it. That is one way to be a square unionist.

The new session of Congress must pass a stringent immigration restriction law, and there will be no opposition on the part of anyone who loves this country. The gates have been left open for the benefit of the Steel Trust, the Woolen Trust and their allies long enough, and the time has arrived for the people to assert themselves and let the agents of greed understand that their day of controlling things to the detriment of the country has definitely passed and that in the future it is the purpose of the people that there shall not be admitted more aliens than can be properly assimilated. A continuation of the old policy will mean the certainty that within another generation or two the country will be dominated absolutely by foreigners, and not by the right kind of foreigners either. Heretofore many from the very scum of the earth have been admitted and have been used in opposition to American labor by greedy employers. There must be an end to that sort of thing, and there will be, if the people impress upon their representatives in Congress the fact that they want a change in conditions in this direction.

## Peaceful Picketing Lawful

The United States Supreme Court last Monday handed down its decision relative to picketing. From press reports, it appears that the court upholds picketing as legal unless carried to the point of "importunity and dogging," involving threats, intimidation, or the use of violence. In other words, the highest court in the land overrules the doctrine adopted by many State courts, beginning with that of the California Supreme Court in the case of *Pierce v. Stabilemen's Union*, which declared that "there is no such thing as peaceful picketing."

Decision as to whether specific instances of picketing come within the court's inhibition must be left for determination on the facts of each case, it was declared, but the court suggested that pickets should have the right of "observation, communication and persuasion," and might further be limited to "one representative for each point of ingress and egress."

The case arose out of a strike at the American Steel Foundries plant at Granite City, Ill., where 1600 men were normally employed. After shutting down it resumed operations as an open shop with about 350 men, about one-half of whom belong to labor unions. The Tri-City Trades Council, upon the refusal of the manager of the plant to negotiate, declared a strike and established pickets.

Chief Justice Taft, in declaring the opinion of the court, said:

"If in their attempts at persuasion or communication, those of the labor side adopt methods which, however lawful in their announced purpose, inevitably lead to intimidation and obstruction, then it is the court's duty to limit what the propagandists do as to time, manner and place so as to prevent infractions of the law and violations of the rights of the employees and the employer.

"In going to and from work, men have a right to as free a passage without obstruction as the streets afford, consistent with the right of others to enjoy the same privilege. We are a social people and the accosting by one of another in an inoffensive way and an offer by the one to communicate and discuss information with a view to influence the other's action are not regarded as aggression or a violation of that other's right. If, however, the offer is declined, as it may rightfully be, then importunity and dogging become unjustifiable annoyance and obstruction which is likely to savor of intimidation.

"In the present case, under the conditions which the evidence disclosed, all information tendered, and all persuasion used were intimidation—they could not be otherwise. It is idle to talk of peaceful communication in such a place and under such conditions. (The picket line in this case was made up of three or four groups of pickets consisting of from four to twelve in a group.)

"The whole campaign became effective because of its intimidation character, in spite of the admonition given by the leaders to their followers as to lawful methods to be pursued, however sincere.

"Our conclusion is that picketing thus instituted is unlawful and cannot be peaceable, and may be properly enjoined by the specific term of 'picketing', because its meaning is clearly understood in the sphere of the controversy by those who are parties to it.

"But while this is so, we must have regard for the congressional intention manifested in the (Clayton) act and to the principles of existing law, in which it declared that employees and others probably acting with them shall have an opportunity, so far as is consistent with peace and law, to observe who are still working for the employer, to communicate with them and to persuade them to join the ranks of his opponents in a lawful economic struggle.

"Regarding as primary the rights of the employees to work for whom they will and to go freely to and from their place of labor, and keeping in mind the right of the employer incident to his property and business to free access of such employees, what can be done to reconcile the conflicting interests?

"Each case must turn on its own circumstances. It is a case of the flexible remedial powers of a court of equity which may try one mode of restraint, and if it fails or proves to be too drastic, may change it. We think that the strikers and their sympathizers should be limited to one representative for each point of ingress and egress in the plant or place of business and that all others be enjoined from congregating or loitering at the plant or in the neighboring streets by which access is had to the plant, that such representatives should have the right of observation, communication and persuasion, but with special admonition that their communications, arguments and appeals shall not be abusive, libelous or threatening and that they shall not approach individuals together but singly. This is not laid down as a rigid rule, but one which should apply to this case, under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence and which may be varied in other cases. It becomes a question for the judgment of the chancellor who has heard the witnesses. The purpose should be to prevent the inevitable intimidation of the presence of groups of pickets, but to allow missionaries."



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Everybody knows the old story about the wolf in sheep's clothing. What about the newer brand of deception—the destroyer who comes masquerading as a liberal, a progressive? Gentlemen of the jury, he is a bad actor. Is he with us today? He never misses a chance. He is trying to smash the international conference on limitation of armaments. How does he do this mean thing? He uses various tricks. He tells you how reactionary everyone else except himself seems to be. And you are expected to infer that what every one else proposes is hopeless. Then he tells you stories intended to incite national distrusts and suspicions. He tells you about the nationalism and militarism of France. He harps on that long and dimly. He goes down the line in that fashion. He wants to get everyone disgusted with everything but himself. He looks for every chance to play the bolshevik game. He takes a fling at trade-union movements. He never misses a chance—all in the name of liberalism. He is on the job. Don't let progress be destroyed by those who pretend progress while they plot destruction.

Last Sunday the San Francisco Journal reprinted a fairy tale from the New York Times of November 20th, relating to the Industrial Association of San Francisco. The story will probably get believers in New York, 3000 miles away from the scene of its source, but to those who know the facts it will read very much like Mark Twain's telegram stating that reports of his death had been very much exaggerated. It is a very common custom these days for special writers for newspapers and magazines to get hold of small crumbs of information and then draw on their imagination for enough to make readable stories out of them. So common has this practice become that comparatively few persons who read special articles in newspapers and magazines these days believe more than 50 per cent of the contents. And, as a matter of fact, they would be nearer the truth if they were to throw 75 per cent of the statements out as falsehoods. Real newspapers that give the absolute facts to the public these days are as rare as pearls in the craws of chickens.

In a cautious note to its member banks the Federal Reserve Bank of New York serves notice that the days of bank profiteering are over. Last year this bank piled up profits of 129 per cent, and only recently raised salaries of its officials so high that the matter was discussed in the United States Senate. The profiteering was made possible by excessive charges when discounting business men's notes and withholding credits, thus forcing usurious interest from borrowers. The effect of this system is stated by S. S. Fontaine, financial expert, writing in the New York World: "The automatic effect of all this was to drive Victory and Liberty bonds to a sensational depression, to force the government to borrow at high rates of interest, and to suspend the construction of homes throughout the country." Former Comptroller of the Currency Williams and others have warned the nation that the banks' gouging policy was paralyzing industry, but the public swung in behind the money-lenders' counter movement for wage reductions. Through every publicity force that it could command were heard shrieks that "high" wages are responsible for building depression. The camouflage was a success. The public swallowed the hook—also the line and sinker. Business men, who were held up by the banks, joined in the cry, only to find that lower wages increased their troubles. The banks conclude to stop profiteering—when the public is squeezed like a circus lemon.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Miss Cora was taking her first trip on the train. The conductor came through and called for the tickets. Cora readily gave up her ticket.

A few minutes later the butcher-boy coming through called, "Chewing-gum."

"Never!" cried Cora bravely. "You can take my ticket, but not my chewing gum."—The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).

North—There was something unusual about the Vaughns' home tonight that I can't quite place. Mrs. North—Don't you know? Mr. Vaughn was at home!

A colored gemman was walking post for the first time in his life. A dark form approached him.

"Halt!" he cried in a threatening tone. "Who are you?"

"The officer of the day."

"Advance!"

The O. D. advanced, but before he had proceeded half a dozen steps the dusky sentinel again cried "Halt."

"This is the second time you have halted me," observed the O. D. "What are you going to do next?"

"Never you mind what Ah's gonna do. Mah orders are to call 'Halt!' three times, den shoot."

Burroughs—I asked you for a loan of ten. This is only five.

Lenders—I know it is, but that's the fairest way—you lose five and I lose five.—Boston Transcript.

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the street orator, "is a wise man, but he who gives in when he is right is—"

"Married!" said a meek voice in the crowd.—Milestones.

She—A few words mumbled by the minister and people are married.

He—Yes, a few words mumbled by a sleeping husband and people are divorced.—Boston Transcript.

Husband (reading market report)—I see there's a corner in eggs, now.

Wife—I see no advantage in that, the old-fashioned round ones were all right.—Duluth Herald.

Hub—What a glorious spring day! I could dare anything, face anything, on a day like this.

Wife—Come on down to the milliner's.—British American.

Mrs. Howard—I've talked and talked to you until I am worn to a frazzle.

Mr. Howard—Well, why not shut up for repairs.—Topics of the Day Films.

Mrs. Scrapp—John, I've invited one of my old sweethearts to dinner. Do you mind?

Scrapp—Certainly not, I always like to meet lucky people.—Jack Canuck (Canada).

Mr. Sprinky (surveying his wife's new togs)—You don't mean that you're going to wear those indecent clothes in public?

Mrs. Sprinky—I don't see any object in wearing them anywhere else!—Town Topics (New York).

Wife—The doctor said right away that I needed a stimulant. Then he asked to see my tongue.

Hub—Good heavens! I hope he didn't give you a stimulant for that.—Boston Transcript.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## "IF YE BREAK FAITH."

To the Editor: In 1917 I exerted my every power of persuasion to send our boys to war and to supply them with the things they needed to fight America's fight. That is my justification for writing a poem in 1921 which voices a protest against anything less than the tenderest loving care for the men who upheld Old Glory and the faith of America on the bloody fields of France. It is for America to see that the boys God sent home again are properly cared for. Our demand should be as loud, insistent and whole hearted as the patriotic cheering and hat waving that inspired them as they marched away to give their lives if need be that America might live in safety to perpetuate her glorious ideals.

With heads held high they marched away  
Prepared to give their all,  
If in the awful chance of war  
It was their fate to fall.

And you and I stood on the curb,  
Exalted in our pride,  
And loaned our dollars to the cause  
As we stood side by side.

Our eyes were wet with honest tears,  
We meant just what we said  
When we assured them of our love  
And cheered with hearts of lead.

But now, O God, the war is won;  
The trumpets now are still,  
The flags are furled the cheering crowds  
Have wandered where they will.

A box of good cigars we gave  
To save our precious hides,  
While these poor sick and crippled men  
Gave arms and legs besides.

And others who returned unmaimed  
Were just as surely hurt,  
With weakened lungs and shattered nerves,  
Or shell-shocked and inert.

And other thousands broke the thread  
Of life's consistent skein.  
We promised they should have their jobs  
When they came home again.

But promises are dimmed by time;  
We hold the jobs they left,  
And shake our sympathetic heads  
For men of hope bereft.

To those who lie where poppies grow  
We cannot pay our debt,  
But we can strive as living men  
To reach the mark they set.

We can at least keep faith with those  
Who offered all they had  
To keep the torch on high and bright  
When all the world was sad.

For if we break the faith they kept  
We stain the flag we love,  
The Stars and Stripes but symbolize  
The faith they float above.  
—L. G. Julihn, in American Legion Weekly.

## WILL SHOE PRICES DROP?

An average wage cut of 12 per cent, affecting 40 tanneries employing 8000 workers in Peabody, Mass., is announced. These employees are mainly unorganized. They had no voice in the proceeding.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The funeral of John E. Perren, a make-up in the Chronicle composing room, who died December 2 in a San Francisco hospital, was held last Tuesday afternoon from the chapel of the Truman Undertaking Company under the auspices of San Francisco Typographical Union. Mr. Perren suffered an attack of pleurisy last September. It was an obstinate case. Medical treatment failing, a surgical operation was performed with the belief and hope that the disease would be overcome. Following the operation Mr. Perren seemed to improve, and for a time it was thought he would recover. Later gangrene of the lung developed, which caused Mr. Perren's death. Ypsilanti, Mich., was the birthplace of decedent. He was the only son of the late John H. and Anna M. Perren, and brother of Mrs. Ora E. Clark of San Francisco and the late Mrs. Ella Edgar. Mr. Perren was unmarried, and his age was 46 years 9 months and 15 days at the time he departed this life. He came to San Francisco from Detroit about 3½ years ago, and had been in the employ of the Chronicle since about that time. The high esteem in which he was held by his friends and associates was attested by the number of beautiful floral emblems which surrounded his bier.

Mr. O. H. Smyth, a veteran member of San Francisco Typographical Union and for years one of the firm of Phillips, Smyth & Van Orden, San Francisco printers, died at his home, 451 South Van Ness avenue, Los Angeles, last Friday night. The sad intelligence of Mr. Smyth's passing was received in a telegram to the secretary of San Francisco Typographical Union from Mr. Smyth's widow, to whom the heartfelt sympathy of the entire membership of the union is extended in her bereaved hour.

The December meeting of the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society will be held next Sunday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock p. m., in room 702, Underwood Building, 525 Market street. Much business of importance is to be considered by the society at this session, and a full attendance of members is urged.

William B. Appel and Henry H. Bisbing ("New York Shorty") responded to an S O S from the Atascadero Press, which produces the rotogravure sections of the San Francisco Chronicle and other big publications. They left San Francisco last Tuesday and probably will remain in Atascadero through the holidays. Bisbing may purchase a small tract of farm land in the colony and become a scientific California farmer.

Telegraphic advice has been received from J. W. Hays, secretary of the International Typographical Union, to the effect that the special 10 per cent assessment voted by the referendum last May has been reduced to 7 per cent by the Executive Council, the decreased tax becoming effective December 1. The few members of No. 21 who are in arrears with their dues and assessments are requested by the executive committee to call at the secretary's office and have their cards "squared up" before the end of this rapidly closing year.

It is reported that Joseph Faunt LeRoy of the John Henry Nash chapel is suffering from appendicitis. Information as to the seriousness of the case was not obtainable at the time the report became current, but all of Mr. Faunt LeRoy's friends are hoping his illness will be of brief duration.

"Wage reductions demanded by the employers for the 6000 compositors in the New York book and job printing trade were denied yesterday in a decision handed down by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, head of the Hudson Guild Neighborhood Center," according to the New York Call's issue of November 29th. "The decision was the culmination of a wage adjustment arbitration pro-

ceeding between the closed shop branch of the New York Employing Printers' Association and Typographical Union No. 6.

"The employers originally asked for a \$10 per week reduction in wages, but the issue as presented to the arbitrators was for a cut of \$5 per week. The union put in a claim for a \$5 a week increase.

"By the terms of the decision, wage scales will remain as they are at present. Day workers will receive \$50 per week; night workers, \$53 per week, and the midnight shift \$56 per week. The contract under which the arbitration proceedings were held provides for a basic week of forty-four hours. The scales established in Dr. Elliott's decision will remain in force, by the terms of the contract, until October 1, 1923. Provision has been made, however, for a readjustment on October 1, 1922, if either party desires it.

"In the opinion which supported his decision Dr. Elliott stated that he based his conclusion on three considerations—the cost of living, general business conditions and the present status of the printing industry."

The case for the union was presented by Leon H. Rouse, president of Typographical Union No. 6, assisted by S. Oppenheimer. The Labor Bureau, Inc., represented by George Soule and Alfred L. Bernheim, were economic advisers to the union. In addition to Rouse, the conference committee of the union was composed of John Sullivan, vice-president; John S. O'Connell, secretary-treasurer; Theodore F. Douglas, S. Oppenheimer, W. Robinson, L. Fisher and W. McCoy.

Before the expiration of the last agreement in October the union asked for a \$5 per week increase for all classes of workers, and the employers countered with a demand for a \$7 per week reduction. Failing to reach an agreement, the matter was left to arbitration, the terms of the old agreement remaining in force until December 1st, when the new contract took effect.

The Chicago book and job scale is still in process of negotiation, and it is thought that the award in the New York case will have considerable bearing on a speedy settlement in that city. Five of the Chicago shops which were struck when the Employers' Linotype Branch of the Chicago Typothetae applied for an injunction to restrain the members from signing a scale with No. 16 which contained a clause forbidding the execution of struck work have signed up with the union. This leaves only five of the nineteen shops that were struck to remain out of the fold of the union. They have been slipping back since the second day of the strike.

Joseph Rickard and Ben Ferguson are on the sick list of Oakland Union No. 36. The former is recovering from a surgical operation for the removal of gallstones, and is a patient at Fabiola Hospital. Mr. Ferguson is confined to Merritt Hospital, suffering from a severe attack of uremic poisoning.

Mitchell Alexander, chairman of the Oakland Tribune chapel and chairman of No. 36's newspaper scale committee, was a visitor at the offices of No. 21 this week.

Voting by members of San Francisco Typographical Union on the proposition submitted to the referendum by the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union will be done exclusively at the union's headquarters, 702 Underwood Building, 525 Market street. There will be no balloting in chapels at this election. The election will be held next Wednesday, December 14th, and the polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon until 6 o'clock p. m. Members will decide whether the date of the next I. T. U. convention shall be changed from the first Monday in August to the first Monday in September, 1922. The convention will be held in Atlantic City, N. J.

The December meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen, which was held last Monday evening in San

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Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen  
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-  
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and small depositors with the same  
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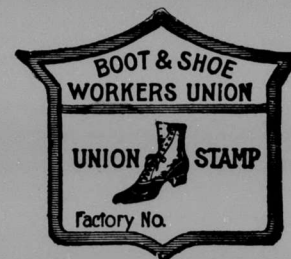


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union  
Stamp for use under our

## Voluntary Arbitration Contract



### OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining  
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts  
Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship  
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public  
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to  
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on  
Sole, Insole or Lining.

## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer



Joaquin Hall, Native Sons Building, was devoted to the consideration of the matter of apprenticeship in the printing crafts. The speakers and the subjects discussed by them were: F. H. Abbott, Jr., "Employers"; J. W. Davidson, "Vocational Training"; W. H. Barry, "Typothetae"; L. Michelson, "Typographical Union"; "Ted" Lynn, "Pressmen"; T. J. O'Leary, "Bookbinders." The Craftsmen have an acute interest in the next generation, and have held that under the slogan of their organization, "Share your knowledge," they are charged with the training of the craftsmen of tomorrow. The consensus of opinion of the speakers was that high school education should be provided for the apprentices in connection with their craft training, and that all such training should be made compulsory. Also, that the expense of this training should be borne by employers benefited. A strong committee has been appointed to prepare a plan and will report at an early meeting. It seems probable that the plan now in operation in New York will be adopted here. This is a special school for apprentices to printers, where for some years they are taught out of contact with the printing shops. When they enter the shop they are fitted to learn rapidly the methods there employed, and become efficient workmen in a comparatively short time. Last Monday's meeting of the Craftsmen's Club was one of the best attended since its organization, and the enthusiasm of its members was shown to be on the increase.

#### MAY AMEND CONSTITUTION.

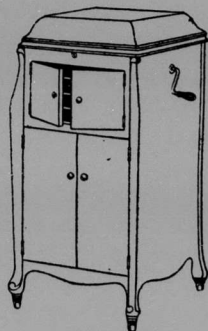
Some of the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have under consideration an amendment to their local constitution which would enable men to belong to the local unions without holding membership in the international organization.

It is reported that many members of the local Electrical Workers' Unions object to the action of the Brotherhood in increasing the per capita tax to \$1 per month and levying an assessment of 50 cents per month for a period of one year, and that this is responsible for the proposal to permit members to belong to the local unions without paying per capita tax and assessments to the international organization.

It is not believed, however, that the International Brotherhood will stand for any such procedure on the part of the local unions.

The assessment was levied by the Brotherhood for the purpose of raising a fund with which to pay strike benefits long due affiliated local unions. It is said that if the assessment is paid, Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 of San Francisco will receive \$10,000 due it in strike benefits and that many other locals will receive equal or greater amounts.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.



This Beautiful  
**Victrola**  
may be had for  
**\$150**  
on terms of  
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#### MEAT CUTTERS WIN.

Meat cutters in Yonkers, Mt. Vernon and White Plains, N. Y., have ample reason to observe Christmas this year in view of ultimate compliance with their demands as to living and working conditions at the conference table. According to Organizer James E. Kelly, authorized representative of Yonkers Local No. 489, Mt. Vernon Local No. 632 and White Plains Local No. 254 (all of them located in Westchester County, N. Y.), employers in aforementioned cities have signed a contract for the coming year, an agreement which provides for a minimum wage of \$43 a week, a half holiday every Wednesday during June, July and August, and the same working conditions that prevailed during the past year. Some minor changes have been made with reference to holidays.

New contracts have also been signed by employers in Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford, Conn. These agreements with the meat cutters in these localities are duplicates of the contracts in the past year except as to minor changes regarding holidays.

#### ROWELL NAMED ON ARMS BOARD.

Chester H. Rowell, member of the State Railroad Commission and former appointee to the United States Shipping Board, has accepted an appointment as Western regional director of the General Committee on Limitation of Armaments, according to an announcement received from Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Washington.

Following the formal announcement Rowell verified the report of his acceptance. He will serve on a board of regional directors composed of Jackson Johnson, St. Louis; William F. Cochran, Baltimore; Otto T. Hallery Philadelphia; Charles G. Jackson, Boston; Stephen Tyng Mather, Washington, D. C., and Wheeler P. Bloodgood, Milwaukee.

The general committee is a citizens' organization formed for the purpose of upholding the efforts of the delegates of the United States at the Limitation of Armaments conference. Its chief aim is to crystallize public sentiment in behalf of the aims espoused by the United States' envoys.

The raw-material issue will last through the centuries; but unlike the foodstuffs, whether corn or cattle, or the fibers, whether cotton, wool, or pulp wood, the minerals, such as oil, coal, copper, or iron, have but one crop to harvest. The duty laid upon the geologist to discover every mineral deposit and to disclose its limits thus becomes more than a service rendered to his employer, the landowner or mine operator: it is a part of the national undertaking to determine the assets available for use by this and future generations.—World Atlas of Commercial Geology, U. S. Geological Survey.

As has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner labors for wages awhile, save a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of conditions to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch ought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.—Lincoln.

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Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 2, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—From Cooks' Union No. 44—Rudolph Wartenberg, vice John Sorensen. Federal Employees—J. K. Johansen, P. W. Naughton, Mrs. Sadie E. Adams, L. C. Bonds, J. P. Thompson, W. H. J. Deasy, L. P. Reed. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, thanking Council for report on Armistice Day demonstration in San Francisco. From John P. McLaughlin, Collector of Internal Revenue, thanking the Council for its kind expression of good wishes. From C. Bliss, A. W. Merriam, P. Landelin, Stanley Hawks, Right Honorable Srinivasa Sastri, Lord Lee, and the Secretary of the British Empire, acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to the limitation of armaments.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From University Extension Division, have arranged the second group of lectures which are to be given in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. They are as follows: Friday evening, January 27th, "Standard of Living," by Jessica B. Peixotto, Professor of Social Economics. Friday evening, February 24th, "Game and Fur-Bearing Animals," illustrated, by Harold C. Bryant, Economic Ornithologist, California Museum Vertebrate Zoology. Friday evening, March 31st, "The Economy of Time and Mental Energy," by Joseph V. Breitwieser, Associate Professor of Education. From Labor Publicity Committee, copy of circular letter forwarded to all affiliated unions with reference to the boycott on the Emporium.

Request complied with—From the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, requesting Council to purchase Christmas Seals. Moved that the Council purchase \$10, worth; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—The committee took up for consideration the resolutions introduced at a previous meeting by Delegate McGuire, with reference to the city letting contracts to Eastern firms for several million dollars and only recently let two contracts for boilers in our public schools to Eastern firms and one to a firm in Oakland. After investigating this matter committee recommended that the Board of Public Works, the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the city and county be petitioned to carefully consider existing charter provisions in the formulation of specifications and the awarding of contracts, and that they be respectfully urged to enforce in every case possible specific charter provisions, which evidently were adopted for the encouragement of home industry, and to provide employment for resident mechanics and laborers, and thereby promote the permanent and genuine welfare of the people of this community. Moved that the report of the committee be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Model Grocerteria is unfair.

Label Section—Held a very successful ball in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, Nov. 26th.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Brother J. E. Farrell, general organizer of the Cigarmakers' International Union, addressed the Council on general conditions throughout the country.

Receipts—\$270.85. Expenses—\$175.30.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## ORPHEUM.

Representing the most famous family that ever thrilled young and old alike from the circus arena, May Wirth will present all the daring that made her famous in the saw-dust ring. The whole Wirth Family is an internationally famous one and they appear with the younger one, May, equestrienne supreme, who is the star. They furnish for vaudeville the greatest circus novelty of the day. May Wirth, before entering vaudeville, was one of the big drawing cards at the New York Hippodrome. She was before that the most-talked-of personality of Barnum and Bailey's.

Thomas Dugan and Babette Raymond offer "An Ace in the Hole," an airy comedy of love, lies and aviation. Mr. Dugan is one of the best liked comedians the profession of acting possesses. Miss Raymond, his associate, is a handsome blonde who knows how to humor and to coax a laugh.

J. Rosamond Johnson, like everybody who does anything of exceptional entertainment value, has come to vaudeville. Here with his Inimitable Five he is offering a new act that he calls "Syn-copation." It is a jubilant, joyous Johnson jazz jollification based on the old Negro plantation songs in a somewhat chronological display of their development into the modern popular craze.

Jazz and opera are the water and oil of music. Usually they don't mix. Gertrude Moody and Mary Duncan have succeeded in thoroughly assimilating it. They offer "Opera and Jazz, Inc.," which means the two girls sing operatic and jazz numbers. Their work is full of comedy songs cleverly characterized and their singing shows real ability.

"At the Depot" is the title of the skit James J. Morton has written for Harrison Greene and Katherine Parker. It is a sort of modern minstrelsy afterpiece, but in the hands of the capable Greene and Parker, it is made one of the funniest black-faced dialogues that has come into existence for a long time.

Ed. E. Ford tells stories and pantomime. He does both as they have never been done before. He is a new star in the theatrical heaven. He is absolutely in a class of his own. No comedian anywhere is anything like him.

A few minutes of strenuous work as has ever been accomplished by any team of acrobats are done by Ralph Lohse and Nana Sterling, who offer a gymnastic exhibition that is fast and furious. This young lad and attractive miss have several feats, entirely new and originated by themselves.

And finally we come to the Santos and Hayes Revue. It needs no further comment except the fact that you'll admit it's the best vaudeville revue you've ever seen. Its popularity demands a second week's stay.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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## UNION FLORIST

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Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices  
Orders Promptly Attended to  
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street



MATINEES DAILY 25¢ & 50¢

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT  
500 GOOD RESERVED SEATS 25¢  
ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

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## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1921

Assets	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	357,157.85



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Jeweler and Watchmaker

At the Clock That Chimes. Store open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.

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SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS

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All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

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**PROVISIONS OF MATERNITY BILL.**

On the day before Thanksgiving, President Harding signed the "Maternity Bill," providing for Federal co-operation with the States in promoting the welfare of maternity and infancy. After more than three years of struggle, the bill was passed by both houses of Congress by overwhelming votes. The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor is given the administration of the act, and the Chief of the Children's Bureau is made the executive officer. A Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene, consisting of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, and the United States Commissioner of Education, is given certain powers of review and approval. A total appropriation of \$1,480,000 is authorized for the current fiscal year, and an appropriation of \$1,240,000 for each of five years thereafter. Except for a very small percentage to be used for administrative purposes, the money is to be divided among the States accepting the provisions of the act, to be used, together with State funds, for promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy.

So eagerly was the passage of this bill awaited that at least six States in the 1921 sessions of their legislatures passed laws accepting the Act, if it should become a law, and authorizing a State board or division to co-operate with the Federal Government. These States include Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. The rest of the States will not have to wait until the next regular session of their legislatures, for the law provides that if the legislature has not acted, the Governor may, insofar as the laws of his State permit, accept the provisions of the Act and authorize a State agency to co-operate with the Children's Bureau until the legislature has had opportunity to act. More than 30 States have child welfare or hygiene divisions in their State Boards of Health, and in these States the law provides that its administration shall be in the hands of these divisions. Any State desiring to benefit from the Act must submit to the Children's Bureau detailed plans for its administration, and these plans are subject to approval of the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene.

How much money will a State accepting the act receive from the Federal Government to be used in making maternity and infancy more safe? In the first place, \$10,000 the first year, and \$5000 a year thereafter will be paid each State indicating its desire to co-operate. An additional \$5000 will be paid providing the State appropriates \$5000 of its own for the same purpose. That makes a total of \$15,000 the first year and \$10,000 a year for each year thereafter available from Federal funds to each State regardless of its size. In addition \$710,000 a year is provided to be distributed among the States on the basis of population, providing the amounts thus apportioned are matched by State appropriations.

The act contains specific clauses protecting parents in their right to liberty of action, and providing that the States shall take the initiative in preparing and carrying out plans.

**FUNNY BUSINESS MEN.**

"Sometimes we wonder if the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce realizes how funny it is," says Charles Smith, business representative of the Building Trades Council.

"Did you see their advertisement on the milk drivers' strike the other day? At the top they call attention to the fact that they were founded in 1843, and then set out to express ideas on the anti-union shop, which suggests that they haven't progressed a day since they established themselves."

**DISABLED VETERANS.**

Due to economic conditions, disabled veterans of the World War find themselves members of the great army of unemployed, and come to their own organization for aid to raise funds. Through this drive it is expected that we will raise enough money to finance the organization for five years. Fifty per cent of all money raised will go to the local chapter and fifty per cent to the national organization. This will put every chapter on a sound financial basis and also place the national organization in a position to carry on its work for the disabled. Where there is no chapter the bank will turn over fifty per cent of the proceeds of the drive to the American Red Cross of that city, to be used as a special fund for disabled service men.

Every chapter immediately on receipt of this plan will designate a bank to act as treasurer of the drive. The chapter will immediately write national headquarters the name and address of this bank.

All funds received will be turned over to the bank, and the bank on completion of the drive will turn over fifty per cent of the total received to the treasurer of the local chapter and send the remaining fifty per cent to the Central Trust Company of Cincinnati, 4th and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, the national treasurer of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

No individual or committee will handle the funds collected. Each man will make his deposits to the bank. This will eliminate the possibility of anyone being accused of grafting.

The forget-me-nots can be made by auxiliaries and women's clubs a few weeks before the sale. Each chapter will seek the co-operation of the women's clubs in this matter.

Each chapter will take steps to ask the governor of their state and mayor of their city to issue a proclamation on that date.

National headquarters will prepare advertising matter for this drive and distribute it throughout America.

Sealed receptacles must be made into which passersby will drop their donations.

It is urged that the women's clubs of the city be requested to furnish volunteer workers for the sale of the forget-me-nots on Saturday, December 17th.

Let us put our shoulder to the wheel. Remember it is only one day's work, but requires a great deal of preparation. Prepare at once and we will go over the top prepared to meet every emergency and rest assured of the success of the drive.

**ARBITRATION REFUSAL COSTLY.**

The refusal to arbitrate wage differences with their milk wagon drivers is costing milk distributors of New York a pretty penny.

The companies have employed strikebreakers, the police have clubbed strikers, and an extensive advertising campaign is being conducted by the bosses, but these efforts have only tightened the teamsters' lines.

Health Commissioner Copeland has placed the blame of the strike on the employers, because of their refusal to arbitrate. The companies are less interested in wages, however, than they are in the anti-union shop, and were confident that they could smash the five organizations of teamsters, whose solidarity has surprised them.

The public is assured by the bosses that if they can establish the anti-union shop cheaper milk will result. The public, however, refuses to accept this line of reasoning, and has in mind the arbitration refusal and sworn affidavits that the profit on milk is now 6 cents a quart instead of ½ cent, as claimed by the employers.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Phone Valencia 6238

**MISSION PRODUCTS CO.**

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3000 MISSION STREET  
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BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS  
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Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION STREET  
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

"EASY TO  
PAY THE  
STERLING  
WAY"

*Everything for the Home*

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
BUNSTER & SAXE  
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Free Delivery in Bay District

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**Furniture—Rugs—Ranges  
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With a Friendly, Helpful Interest in Your Particular Home Furnishing Problem. Ask the Salesman About Friedman's Special Monthly Buying Terms.

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San Francisco District

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### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Griddle No. 2, 10 Market St.  
Grover's Restaurant, 121 California.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsok Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Searchlight Theatre.  
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.  
White Lunch Establishments.  
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

### AUSTRALIAN "CAN'T-STRIKE" LAWS.

The tinsel of Australian "can't-Strike" laws is exposed as employers discover that this scheme does not make workers "contented."

No longer is compulsory arbitration praised. No longer is the country referred to as "the land without strikes."

Instead, employers are openly antagonistic to the plan, and this sentiment is being voiced by reaction's agents in the lawmaking bodies.

Premier Bardwell, of New South Wales, has declared in favor of wiping out the entire federal and state compulsory arbitration system.

Under the wage-fixing powers of the federal arbitration court, Justice Higgins endeavored to carry out the wage intent of the law, but he has been driven from office.

Recently the federal government appointed a basic wage commission, and Premier Hughes agreed to abide by its decision. The government has since rejected the award, and Justice Powers, of the arbitration board, declares that the industries of Australia can not afford to meet these rates. It has now developed that he arrived at this conclusion through figures that the trade unions were not permitted to see. Labor members in the federal parliament demanded that the figures be made public, but the government replied: "It is a confidential communication."

The Australian Worker declares that this "is a scandalous reversion of all principles of equity that a court's decision should be influenced by secret testimony."

Other Australian labor newspapers voice the workers' belief that employers want a free hand in wage reductions, and will smash the very thing that they praised but a few years ago.

The Daily Herald, of Adelaide, South Australia, says: "If the arbitration courts are to go, it will not very much matter to the rank and file of the workers so long as they determine to stick together. In fact, the attitude of the capitalists, as personified by Premier Bardwell, may be, indeed, a blessing in disguise."

### AIMS TO END FOREIGN SHIP DEALS.

Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, would amend the \$500,000,000 railroad refunding bill by withholding every part of this money from railroads that have contracted with foreign shipping companies to give them preference over American shipping companies.

Senator Ransdell's recent exposure of the agreements has created an awkward situation for those patriots, including railroad owners, who insist that the LaFollette seamen's law is responsible for this country's failure to build up a merchant marine.

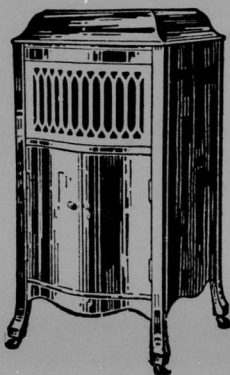
It is shown that such railroads as the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Albany (New York Central), Norfolk & Western, Southern Railway, Missouri Pacific and other trunk lines have contracted with foreign vessel owners to supply them freight over all competitors. In some instances, the railroads agree to give the foreign vessels free dockage, coal at prices lower than the prevailing market rates and assist them in securing exemption from taxation.

These railroads are all operating under the Cummins-Esch law, wherein they are assured railroad and passenger rates that will guarantee them 5½ per cent interest on their investment and ½ per cent interest for the purpose of making improvements.

### BARBERS.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union will elect officers on December 19th. The candidates for office are: President, Walter W. Pierce, D. F. Tattenham; vice-president, J. E. Jewell, John W. Raber; corresponding secretary-treasurer, Roe H. Baked, J. H. Kotera; recording secretary, J. V. Ducoing, L. Keller; guide, George Borges, Joseph Kaeintz, R. Canete; guardian, John Rausch; business agent, Al Howe, George W. Price, Fred Smith; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Roe H. Baker, D. F. Tattenham, R. Canete, J. W. Raber, Joseph Kaeintz and Walter W. Pierce.

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Exposition in 1915.



**BUTCHERS.**

For the benefit of its sick and endowment fund, Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 is arranging to give an entertainment, to be followed by a dance, at the Civic Auditorium on Thursday night, February 2.

Some of the best theatrical and vaudeville talent on the Pacific Coast has been engaged for the program, which will include many unique features. An orchestra of 40 pieces will furnish music for the dancing.

The entire proceeds from the entertainment and dance will be used in caring for the sick and disabled members of the union and in providing for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The committees arranging for the benefit entertainment and dance are composed of the following: General committee, George Schade, chairman; M. S. Maxwell, secretary; Charles Kloos, treasurer; finance committee, J. Sweeney, chairman; F. Flohr, William Batterton; printing committee, Benjamin Lee, chairman; H. Brugge, J. B. Beigbeder; concessions committee, K. Winton, chairman; Al Levy, George Crossfield, Abe Rosenberg, J. Campbell; committee on music and entertainment, Samuel Agosti, chairman; J. J. Kretzmer, H. Feary.

**CHEAP LABOR A MENACE.**

Because of cheap labor and illiteracy the industrial centers of our country are millstones around the neck of the nation, said Frank Bohn, of New York, in a speech before business men in Cleveland.

The speaker traced American history from the economic standpoint. He said that slavery, the greatest blunder in the United States, was caused by a desire for cheap labor, and that the organized economic forces of America are now committing a blunder which promises to be greater by demanding cheap labor in industry.

"If we continue free or semi-free immigration for the next ten years," he said, "this nation is lost in our day and nothing can be done to save it."

"Immigrants came to this country before the civil war because the country had something to offer them. Now they come because we demand cheap labor."

"New York will never be Americanized in our day. It is an ignorant and preposterous idea to think we can have a unified nation in a country where 35 languages are spoken."

"I have no animosity for the foreigner. We must educate him, teach him to speak English and instill American principles into his thinking."

**SOLDIER FARM RULING.**

Attorney General U. S. Webb has advised the State Veterans' Welfare Board that it cannot purchase from a veteran a farm, home or homesite in which he holds title, and thereafter resell it to the same veteran. The board has asked for the ruling in a desire to extend aid to veterans who might be hard hit financially because of their investment.

**The First Bank in the Mission District**

THE MISSION BANK

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

**THE MISSION BANK**

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

**DONKEYS AND MEN.**

Once upon a time there were two donkeys in the center of a field, tied neck to neck by a long rope. Both animals were exceedingly hungry. Now it happened that on one side of the field there was a pile of corn and on the other a stack of hay. One donkey, spying the hay, made a dive for it, and the other, simultaneously discovering the corn, ran for it. The rope tightened and the donkeys began a furious struggle. A third donkey, happening to come along, applauded, and said things which engendered them to fight to a finish. Finally, both donkeys, weak from exhaustion and hunger, fell helpless to the ground, whereupon the third donkey gave a loud "hee-haw," galloped to the food and ate until his hunger was appeased.

After the donkeys lay motionless for some time, one rolled over to the other and said: "Say, Bill, I have been thinking the matter over, and want to ask you: Just what are we killing each other for?"

"I fought you because I was hungry and wanted hay," replied Bill.

"Well," remarked George, "we both fought in order to satisfy our hunger. We are still hungry. Now, look at Jack over there. He urged us to fight with all our might. He himself, however, did no fighting, yet he has had all the corn and hay that he can eat. Listen, what do you think of this plan?"

Whereupon George whispered something into Bill's ear. The eyes of the latter opened wide and he exclaimed, "By golly, that sounds good!"

Then, much to Jack's surprise, Bill and George got up and walked, side by side, over to the hay and ate heartily, then turning about they walked over to the corn and ate of the corn.

"Say," said Bill, "you were right; through force and antagonism we have both lost; through reason and co-operation we have both gained!"—Exchange.

**CARPENTERS INCREASE.**

Carpenters' Union No. 483 reports a greatly increased membership since the recent reorganization of the union and the weeding out of those alleged to be opposed to the policies and principles of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, according to Secretary Frank C. Evans, who says that the union now has more than 700 members in good standing. Evans also reports a shortage of skilled carpenters in San Francisco.

**LAUNDRY WORKERS.**

The Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco now has jurisdiction over all laundry workers in the bay district, the unions of Oakland and Richmond having surrendered their charters to the International Union and joined the San Francisco Union.

A campaign of organization among the laundry workers of the trans-bay district will shortly be launched under the direction of the officers of the San Francisco union.

**WANT OPEN TAX RECORDS.**

In the closing hours of the last session of the Senate, Senator Hitchcock made this statement in reference to the Senate's defeat of making tax records public:

"Real estate records are public, personal tax records in all the states are public. Why should the tax records of the United States be made private and secret? Why have not the people the right to know what their neighbors pay? We know what the laborer earns, we know what the clerk earns, we know what real estate rents for, we know what our public officials receive, we know the average income of the ordinary man in everyday life.

"Why should these tax records, which deal largely with large incomes, be kept secret? It is said that it is on the ground of private interest; that it is on the ground of private rights. Mr. President, in my opinion, there are no private rights which compare to the public interest.

"Secrecy is an invitation to fraud. Secrecy suggests corruption. There is nothing like publicity to make our taxes honest, and to make the administration of those taxes honest."

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A GOOD PLACE TO EAT  
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"GOBS" and "BARS"

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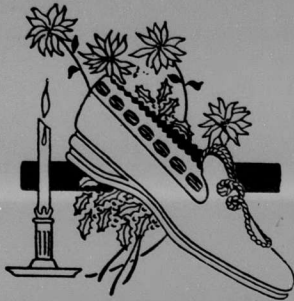
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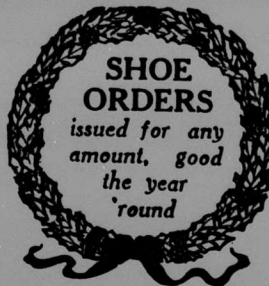
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In Styles for Everyone—At Prices to Suit Every Purse

WOMEN'S FANCY FELT SLIPPERS Silk Embroidered Tops.....	\$1.35
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## ROSENTHAL RESIGNS.

Benjamin B. Rosenthal has tendered his resignation to Governor William D. Stephens as chief deputy labor commissioner, to take effect December 31st, when Rosenthal will engage in the furniture business.

James M. Murphy of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been appointed to succeed Rosenthal.

## PRINTERS ENJOINED.

Superior Court Judge Banks has issued an injunction against the Typographical Union, "its members, sympathizers and agents" from interfering with the business of several newspapers in Bridgeport, Conn. The enjoined cannot picket or boycott and must be careful what statements they make regarding the affairs of the newspapers.

## FIRM NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Employers of stevedores and boatmen employed in war-time commerce are not responsible for accidents caused by the negligence of fellow workers according to a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court Monday.

The ruling was made in the case of the Western Fuel Company of Oakland contesting the application of the California workmen's compensation law to admiralty cases. The company had been assessed for \$10,000 damages for the death of Manuel Garcia, employee of the concern, killed August 5, 1916, while loading coal in the hold of a vessel in the Oakland estuary. Henry Heidelberg was attorney for the widow.

The matter of an award to the widow was taken to the United States Supreme Court by the fuel company after a judgment for \$10,000 had been awarded Mrs. Garcia by Federal Judge Maurice T. Dooling in March of this year and after a rehearing in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

According to Will J. French, chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, the case decided does not involve the principle of the workmen's compensation act.

## LABOR COUNCIL LECTURE COURSE.

The Extension Division of the University of California has made arrangements for the holding of future lectures before the sessions of the Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp, as follows:

December 16, 1921, Farm Laborers' Homes. (Illustrated.) Elwood Mead, Professor of Rural Institutions.

January 27, 1922, Standard of Living, Jessica B. Peixotto, Professor of Social Economics.

February 24, 1922, Game and Fur-Bearing Animals. (Illustrated.) Harold C. Bryant, Economic Ornithologist, California Museum Vertebrate Zoology.

March 31, 1922, The Economy of Time and Mental Energy. Joseph V. Breitwieser, Associate Professor of Education.

All lectures commence at 8:45 p. m., and the public is invited. All meetings of the Labor Council are open to visitors.

## DE VALERA REPLIES.

Christmas greetings to the trade unionists of California from Eammon De Valera, president of the Irish Republic, have been received by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

President De Valera expresses "deep appreciation" of the resolutions demanding recognition of the Irish Republic by the United States, which were adopted by the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor, a copy of which was sent to President De Valera, and which reads as follows:

"The California State Federation of Labor congratulates you on the masterly strategy with which you are advancing to victory the application of the American principles of government by the consent of the governed to the relations between the Irish Republic and foreign neighboring countries, and is heart and soul behind the movement that the President of the United States formally and immediately recognize your Republican government."

The resolutions were introduced in the convention by Daniel C. Murphy and Hugo Ernst.

## PURCHASERS, ATTENTION!

December 1, 1921.

To Each Member of Each Labor Union in San Francisco—Greeting: The Labor Publicity Committee, which is prosecuting the boycott against "The Emporium," wishes you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

According to custom and sentiments of goodwill this part of the year, the so-called holiday season, is set apart and celebrated for the members of your family and your most intimate friends. You dedicate yourself to what you love and esteem. You take some thought and consideration for the lives of others, and seek to contribute, if ever so little, to the happiness and well-being of those you hold dearest among the members of the human family.

In the organized labor family, the same spirit does and should prevail. We are one and all organized for the purpose of helping one another and contributing to the common welfare of those who work. We all strive to make the lives of other workers better and happier through the existence and progress of our labor movement.

If you are a union man or a union woman, be true to your ideal. Spend the money that you have earned for union goods, in union stores, and see to it that the goods are sold, handled and delivered by union people.

By this time, every union man and woman in San Francisco knows that "The Emporium" is unfair, and that its management is hostile to organized labor, therefore—

Do not buy at "The Emporium" during the holiday season or at any other time, until the management of this store adopts a fair labor policy towards its employees.

By staying away from The Emporium you will aid and comfort a great many working people, and make it possible some day to organize that establishment. We mention only the following trades: The retail clerks, the shoe clerks, the grocery clerks, the cooks, the waitresses, the alteration hands, the janitors, the elevator operators. Think of them and stay away from "The Emporium."

Let us stay away altogether and never give up in the cause of the organized labor movement.

Faternally,

LABOR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE,

By Chris Brandhorst, President; Theodore Johnson, Secretary.

## PATTERN AFTER CALIFORNIA.

As a result of the recent conference in Washington on unemployment, Senator Kenyon has introduced in the United States Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to arrange for a maximum of public employment during periods of extraordinary unemployment.

According to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, who has received a copy of the bill, the proposed measure is patterned after the bill introduced at the last session of the California Legislature by Miss Esto B. Broughton, member of the Assembly.

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